

NO OFFER MADE SAYS WHITNEY

Makes a Statement as to the
Niagara Power Situation.

TELLS OF BEING APPROACHED

Eulogizes the Hydro-Electric Com-
mission and Makes Characteris-
tic Attack on Late Govt.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 11.—Premier Whitney, in the Legislature yesterday, gave a lengthy and exhaustive statement regarding the present status of the power question, more particularly with regard to the charges made by the Globe, and inquired about by Mr. MacKay, to the effect that a definite offer had been made by a representative of the bondholders of the Electrical Development Company, with a view to having the Province take over the company a month before William MacKenzie secured control of it.

Mr. Whitney drew a rather fine distinction between an offer and a suggestion. He admitted that Major St. Aubyn had asked him if the Government would consider a proposal to take over the company's plant and transmission line, to which he had replied in the negative, but stated emphatically that no offer had been made by any person.

Mr. Whitney's Statement.

The Premier's statement fell naturally into three parts, the first being a resume of the Government's course in the power question, the second his reasons why the Government would have rejected an offer had one been made, and the third a campaign speech denouncing the Liberal policy of the past in regard to Niagara power. He eulogized Hon. Adam Beck in superlative terms, and declared that the cabinet was a unit in standing behind Mr. Beck and his power scheme.

Mr. MacKay Starts Things.

The power issue was raised by Mr. MacKay, who, without preface or comment, moved for a return showing the information asked for in the following questions: 1. Did any representative of the Electrical Development Company interview the Premier or any member of the Government prior to the 26th of February last, when Mr. William MacKenzie obtained the controlling interest in said company? 2. If so, was any suggestion, proposition or offer made by the said representative to the Government, or any member thereof, looking to the acquiring by the Province, or the city of Toronto, of all the property of the said company or of a controlling interest in the said company? 3. If the interview was not along the said lines, what was the nature and result of the said interview? 4. What was the date of the interview? 5. Did any letter or memorandum pass between the said representative and the Premier, or any member of the Government, or any member thereof, looking to the acquiring by the Province, or the city of Toronto, of all the property of the said company or of a controlling interest in the said company? 6. Did the Premier immediately make known to the mayor of the city of Toronto, or to any other member of the city council, the nature of the said interview and the terms of any such suggestion, proposition or offer? 7. Did the Premier or any member of the Government do anything whereby the Government was unfairly prejudiced towards bringing the said representative and the city council into conference on the subject? 8. If not, why not?

Mr. Whitney, on arising, repeated an objection, made the previous day on another power information motion, that Mr. MacKay had adduced no reason for his motion, nor had the Opposition leader expressed his own belief that the Government had taken any improper step or neglected the interests of the people. Mr. Whitney said that Mr. MacKay was treating a serious subject very lightly, and not at all in the same way as the Globe had treated the subject. The Premier took occasion to deny the recent banquet he had alluded to in the proposal mentioned by the Globe.

"I did allude," said Mr. Whitney, "to a proposal made to me at a time when the men who made it had in their pockets the proxies they had secured in order to transfer the control of the company to Mr. MacKenzie."

The perfunctory manner in which Mr. MacKay moved his resolution, said the Premier, indicated that he knew nothing whatever about the subject of the motion.

The Premier then led up his answer to the questions by rehearsing the well-known story of the Government's power legislation, its creation

of the hydro commission, its agreement with the Ontario Power Commission, and its fruitless negotiations with the Electrical Development Company.

Was Approached.

Coming to the actual question, the Premier stated that on Jan. 29 last he was visited by Major St. Aubyn, a member of high standing, and a soldier with an honorable record, who had come to Canada to represent the English bondholders of the Electrical Development Company.

After pointing out the ill-effects that would follow any failure of the company to pay the interest on its bonds," said the Premier, "Major St. Aubyn asked if I would consider a proposal to have the Government take over the plant and transmission line of the company. My reply was 'No.'"

"My reason was that we had practically accepted the tender of the Ontario Power Company, and we could not honorably recede or break faith with that company, which had treated us so fairly and obligingly."

"No offer or proposal was made to me by Major St. Aubyn, verbal or written, then or at any other time, Major St. Aubyn did not say he was authorized to make me an offer, and he made no offer regarding the city of Toronto. The honorable, the provincial treasurer was present, and we discussed the general situation. At parting, I assured the mayor that the power would do anything in its power to find a reasonable solution of the difficulty."

"The next day, Jan. 30, I received a letter from him in which, after thanking me for courtesies extended, he said:

"Whilst regretting that your Government does not favor the acquisition in the public interests of the company, I am glad to be in a position to inform you that I represent, that any proposals which may be submitted with a view of finding a solution to the embarrassing position in which the company now finds itself, will be welcomed by yourself and your colleagues."

Mr. Whitney added that Major St. Aubyn had given no newspaper interview or public statement, had never told what the Globe alleged, and was greatly displeased at the attempt to draw him into a party dispute.

Mr. Whitney then went on to give in detail the reasons why the Government would not have accepted an offer, even if one had been made. First, the agreement with the Ontario Power Company, and secondly, the huge liability and considerable expenditure the Government would have had to assume. Taking into consideration the bonds, the stock, and the floating indebtedness of the Electrical Development Company, the remedying of serious defects and the existing transmission lines, and the construction of new lines, the cost would not be short of \$20,000,000.

"That the critics of the Government did not understand the A B C of the power question, said the Premier, was shown by the fact that they did not know that the Government could not be short of \$20,000,000. It did not do it. He said that the agency of the Government by the preceding Government with the Canadian Niagara Company in 1899, the Ontario Power Company in 1900 and the Electrical Development Company in 1903, each contained a paragraph by which the Government through the park commission, bound itself not to use the waters of Niagara to generate electricity, or any other power, except in case of forfeiture by one of the companies.

"This is no funeral of ours," said Mr. Whitney. "Our predecessors put the province at the absolute mercy of a few speculators, and shut out the Government for all time from generating power."

For Campaign Purposes.

The remainder of Mr. Whitney's speech was campaign literature. Chickens came home to roost, he said, and the Opposition members today were confronted by the unforgotten sins of their political fathers, who in their hour of brief authority had frittered away the illimitable possibilities of Niagara, God's gift to Ontario.

The Premier paid a eulogistic tribute to Messrs. Beck and Hendrie, and the other members and ex-members of the hydro electric commission. Their worth, he declared, was of greater value and greater value to the people than any public service ever undertaken in Ontario. Every member of the Government stood behind them and appreciated their work with full hearts. "As for the member for London," said the Premier, "who has been so mercilessly and unfairly attacked, we love him not only for the enemies he has made, and the people stand with us in appreciating his work."

After a reference to a "cave of Adullam" in Toronto, whence those aggrieved at the Government directed their attacks, Mr. Whitney closed with the declaration that the Government would go on with the power policy and fight the people's battles "with our backs to the wall."

Redistribution.

The Premier made a further statement regarding the redistribution bill. He proposed on Wednesday or Thursday at the latest, to move a second reading of the bill, and name the special committee of five Conservatives and three Liberals. This com-

mittee could meet on Friday and pass the noncontentious portion of the schedule, which dealt with constituencies which remained unchanged. The Government did not intend to make changes for party advantage, but on the other hand, in wiping out the inequalities and injustices which had crept in during thirty years of Liberal rule, it party advantage accrued, the Government would not reject it. The Premier was sure, however, that even the Opposition would concede the justice and reasonableness of the measure. Mr. Whitney cited the ridings of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry and Grenville as amongst those which would be unchanged. There were really no schedules in existence; there were only memoranda, which the committee would incorporate into schedules.

Mr. Smith (800), having asked for information regarding the number of permits issued to cut timber on crown lands, Hon. Mr. Cochrane suggested that he move for a return showing the quantities cut in 1902, 1903, and 1904, as well as 1907, and the rates charged in 1904, and 1907.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt expressed the hope that no unnecessary delay take place before the return was brought in, as the information was useless to the House if not brought in during the session. He contrasted the practice of the British Parliament, where the "question hour" was the most interesting portion of the day, and members were allowed to ask several supplementary questions without notice.

The Premier got back with the "You're another argument, reminding Mr. Harcourt that the Conservative Opposition had to fight hard to get returns before the session closed.

Mr. Smith acceded to Mr. Cochrane's request.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to Mr. Downey's bill respecting county boards of health, and to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The White Plague.

In moving its second reading, Mr. Downey spoke at length, his remarks evincing close knowledge of his subject. In some counties one person in every eleven died of consumption. The disease from 1880 to 1905 caused 66,000 deaths in Toronto alone. It was more easily communicable than any other disease. The germ was everywhere, and the Legislature chamber itself must often be infected.

The fact that medical evidence showed that practically every individual was attacked some time during life-time was encouraging, as it showed how easily, under proper conditions, the human body could throw off the disease. The great remedies and preventives were pure air, fair diet, food, cheerful surroundings and the destruction of all sputa. Mr. Downey upheld the principle of compulsory notification, thereby disagreeing with Dr. Godfrey (West York). It was necessary to know the limits and their surroundings. It was the first duty of the Province to care for the health of the native form, concluded Mr. Downey.

Pense (Kingston), feared that the bill would not secure the object aimed at. The present system of supervision by public health officers. After a death, thorough fumigation should be carried out.

Dr. Godfrey explained that his objection to notification was based on the fact that until suitable accommodation was provided, patients would be practically ostracized.

Hon. Mr. MacKay thought that instead of municipal or county sanatoria, the whole question should be dealt with by the strong arm of the Province. He agreed that in foreign cases patients should be removed altogether from their families.

Mr. McDougall (Ottawa), spoke for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of that city, which favored compulsory notification so that the nurses employed by the society could give proper treatment. He knew of cases in boarding-houses where other inmates were exposed to contagion.

After dinner Mr. Studholme took up the discussion on Mr. Downey's bill.

Advertiser Correspondence

Can Anyone Answer This?

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Would you be so kind as to oblige a young lady by giving exercises in the next paper for tall people to get shorter, also short people to get tall? They were given in one of the Ottawa papers a few years ago.

BABE T.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Forty-eight years ago the Presbyterian Church at Vanneck was opened. Following Monday night an entertainment of lectures and music was given. Rev. William Fletcher had just accepted the pastorate at the Presbyterian Church, Carlyle, had seen and was impressed with the possibilities of the great Northwest, gave an address, "The Future of Canada." The choir composed of eight young men and seven young women, of which I was the leader, followed with "A Hundred Years to Come."

"Who'll throng for gold that crowded street. A hundred years to come? Who'll tread this church with willing feet. A hundred years to come? Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth. And childhood with its heart of truth. The rich, the poor, on land and sea. Where will the mighty millions be. A hundred years to come?"

Forty-eight of these years have passed, and only four of the choir are dead, and only three have left Lobo and Londo townships, in which they lived. Is this not a wonderful record? Surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have had a goodly heritage.

After ten years of faithful service at Carlyle, Mr. Fletcher went to Illinois, where he died before the day of Canada's development had come.

Vanneck. THOMAS B. SCOTT.

VALUE OF A PARK SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Every citizen should realize the enormous benefits that accrue from the improvement of the city and the surrounding country. There is a universal recognition of the physical, moral and social advantages which outdoor beauty confers, and the financial investment which improvements bring about through the increase in desirability and value of nearby land.

It is because of this increase in the value of adjacent land that makes the

COLDS CURED IN ONE DAY



Manron's Cold Cure Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fever, stops the running of the nose, away all aches and pains caused by colds. It also cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Manron's St. Anthony's Cure and see how quickly you are cured. If you have any kidney or bladder trouble, Manron's St. Anthony's Cure will make you feel better, and make your kidneys strong and restore lost powers.

modern park system such a valuable asset to any city. The work is not wholly debt-creating, as many people suppose. On the contrary, it invariably proves an investment which pays for the cost of all improvements. Upon the intelligence of the city council, however, mainly depends the success of the undertaking, for, by an intelligent selection, costs of streets and parks are decreased, and proper areas are left untouched and adjacent, that the enhancement of their values may be a worthy speculation for the community.

One of the most admirable features of the American park system is in this intelligent selection of ground, and the knowledge of just how much to take. It is notable that the American park systems have been built on land that originally seemed worthless for ordinary use, that was either too steep or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation or building, but had aesthetic value. It has been made accessible and developed for its beauty, and the benefit to the adjoining land has paid the cost. This is especially applicable to parkway routes. Then there is the low marshy land which has been selected in the city of Boston. The Pews were once a tract of backwater swamp, with here and there rich clumps of willows and other tree growth breaking the dismal monotony. Today the Pews contain the fashionable drives and promenades and is bordered by some of the most highly taxable property in the city. Great public, educational, religious institutions, and mansions are securing sites adjacent, borrowing its beauty for a setting and enjoying the proximity for the use and benefit of its members.

This sort of foresight on the part of the landscape architect, working with the park board, characterizes the American planning.

There is no reason why our Canadian cities should not use their apparent waste ground to like advantage, and instead of the ugly places for dumping grounds and unsightly billboards, convert them into parks and parkways. The result would be that the land adjoining would be quickly bought for residential and building purposes, which would more than pay the costs of the improvements.

C. ERNEST WOOLVERTON.

Grimsby, March 9.

A FRENCH VICTORY

Moors Routed in Every Instance and the Losses Are Very Heavy.

Paris, March 9.—The French troops under Gen. D'Amade yesterday gained their most signal victory since they landed in Morocco. One column penetrated the country of the Mdakka, tribesmen, another engaged the Mdakka, and one Mulai Hadid's mahallas. The fighting continued from 6 a.m. until 7 p.m. The tribesmen were routed with great slaughter and the French pursued them energetically. The Moors abandoned their arms, ammunition, tents and other materials. The French losses were comparatively trivial.

Of the fourteen archbishops in the United States, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is the oldest. He is but 75 years of age. Cardinal Gibbons is 73. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who comes next in point of years, is 69; Archbishop Keane of Dubuque is 68, and Archbishop Farley of New York is 67. New York and San Francisco respectively are 65.

SALT RHEUM CURED

BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AFTER DOCTORS' TREATMENT HAD FAILED.

Skin trouble indicates that the blood is in a poisonous state. It is the poison in the blood that causes the blotches, pimples, eczema, boils, salt rheum or bad complexion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood and banish these troubles. Mr. Osborne, wife of Andrew Osborne, clerk of the Township of Kennebec, Frontenac County, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they do for me what doctors failed to do. Some years ago I was attacked by salt rheum on the hands, caused by a run down condition of my blood. I endured the tortures of this terrible disease for some time, and only those who have been similarly afflicted can realize my suffering. At times my hands were so bad that I could not comb my hair. I was helpless. I consulted a doctor, but his treatment failed to benefit me—my case seemed incurable. While in this condition I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. Soon I began to improve, and by the time I had taken about a dozen boxes I was completely cured and I have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all similar sufferers."

You can't cure eczema, salt rheum and skin eruptions with salves and outward applications. These troubles are rooted in the blood and can only be cured through the rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. This simple medical fact should be known to everyone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure skin diseases, but all other troubles caused by bad blood, such as anaemia, with its headaches, dizziness and backaches, heart and palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Lots of Bargains Left ..AT.. THE LANG CO. SALE

You will Save Money by Buying Now
if you cannot use the goods until later.

CARPETS AND RUGS

The assortment is very large and prices very small. The majority of the Rugs were bought for this spring's trade, and are all fresh, new goods. A line of Templeton's celebrated Axminster Rugs, 9x12, that were bought to sell at \$40.00, go at \$27.50

Art Wool Squares, in artistic designs, from \$5.00. Jap. Jutes, from \$3.50.

500 YDS. BOBBINETTE

Frilled, for curtains. One yard wide, at 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢ yard. Formerly 25¢, 35¢ and 50¢ yard.

Linoleums and Oilcloth from 18¢ yd.

Window Shades and Room-Molding, Brass Rods, Cornice Poles, etc.

124 Dundas Street. Phone 680

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Perrin's Biscuits

A dainty biscuit, suitable for all occasions.

About 44 to the pound.

Duchess

An important fact that every one should know is that

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

is an absolutely pure Cocoa of the finest quality. It is healthful and nutritious for old and young.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

PIG METALS---Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

THE CANADA METAL CO., LIMITED, WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

Women sometimes can eventually tame brutes of men, but they get badly bitten while they do it.

ANEMIA

is caused by poverty of the blood. Health and Beauty quickly fade away and are replaced by ashy paleness, debility, and nervous excitability.

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT

(A la quina de Perou)

—A BIG BRACING TONIC

is the best of all blood-makers. It not only purifies and enriches the blood, but strengthens every organ in the body, giving both Health and Beauty.—That's the point.

BIG BOTTLE

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
BARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION
BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*2:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:25 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:16 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:55 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 11 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:21 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.
Depart—8:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:10 a.m., 11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., 17:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only.

Runs only to Chatham.

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Special trains carrying passengers, baggage and mails, when inward steamers do not connect with the Maritime Express, leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

For tickets and further information, apply to nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east.

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\$46.05
San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.

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Mexico City.

Tickets also sold to certain other points in proportion.

Secure tickets and full information from MR. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London, Ont.; E. RUSE, depot agent, A.

Is Your Chest Sore, Wheezy?

To delay is dangerous. Inflammation must be drawn out at once. Rub throat and chest well with Nerviline, and put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster. In one hour you'll feel well. The penetrating qualities of Nerviline enable it to soak to the very core of the trouble, and from the Nerviline Plaster comes a feeling of warmth and comfort that proves danger is past.